

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 10

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mini Locomotives, Marine Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Established 1782

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Apply to H. David de Sanson,

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Hotel's.**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with similar improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been redecorated, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the closest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the best system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Business also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramway line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel and Sylvestre. This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service.

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of medicine of Neutandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden illnesses or any other disturbance of the stomach for indigestion, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is recommended by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

WEST COAST ITEMS

—The reports respecting the crops and the vintage in Chili continue to be very satisfactory.

—Reports have been current in Chili of an attack on a Chilean boundary commission encampment on the frontier, by an Argentine cavalry detachment. The report is denied.

—People complain of hard times and scarcity of money, but the numerous thermal baths, and the country and seaside resorts were never so crowded as at this time. —*Chilian Times*.

—The income of the Chilean state railways in December was \$1,018,615.46 and the expenditure amounted to \$1,091,715.25. The figures for the corresponding month in 1896 were, respectively, \$1,057,722.84 and \$917,253.60.

—The Chilean public revenue last year amounted to \$61,183,558.29, of which \$24,716,141.99 were from imports and \$36,466,916.30 were from exports. The corresponding figures for 1896 were: total \$63,141,936.37; imports \$24,425,806.52; and exports \$38,719,129.85.

—From a meteorological report prepared by the Salcean fathers we learn that in November last there were at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, 432 hours of calm; the maximum temperature was 15.0 Cent., and the minimum zero; rain fell on 14 days; there was strong wind on 6 days; 4 days were windy; and a rainfall for the month was 35.6 millimetres. —*Chilian Times*.

—That Chili is going to the bad there can scarcely be a doubt. We have already seen how demoralized and inefficient is her army; and although there are amongst its writers innocent enough to think that General Koenig's censures and the harsh criticism of the Chilean press on the late manoeuvres are not a hazil of dust thrown in the eyes of Argentina, this credulity on the part of certain colleagues only proves that they have lived in South America many years without having been able to acquire a decent superficial knowledge of South American peoples. But apart altogether from military considerations there are events now happening in Chili of the very greatest significance. The Chilean press is openly and pointedly accusing many members of the legislature of having sold their votes to an English syndicate for the purpose of defuncting a certain railway concession in congress. The revelations already made in this connection are sufficient to show how public honesty and public spirit have declined on the other side of the Andes. Chili's minute fights have fallen enormously in value. Her agriculture is comparatively insignificant. Her pastoral industry is a dead club. Her mineral resources are limited. Her foreign trade is small. Her immigration returns are scarcely worth publishing. She has no resources but her navy and her *polo*; and with these she can only expect beggary. Chili has been living above her means. She has been keeping up style which she could not afford. She has been spending her capital as if it were her income.

And now that she is on the eve of financial ruin she is excited with herself and with all the world. This is only human nature. Chili is desperately proud, and when people are proud as well as poor their lot is hard indeed. —*Southern Cross*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 270 1/2 in Buenos Aires on Saturday.

—The public debt of Uruguay on 31st December last amounted to \$18,786,387.43.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 5th says that the stamp tax on newspapers and publications is to be suppressed.

—Two journalists, an Italian and a Frenchman, fought a duel at Buenos Aires on the 1st over the Zola question, the former being wounded by a pistol shot.

—The Argentine internal revenue department recently lost \$200,000 in hills of exchange which had been accepted by merchants of Tucuman to the order of the said department.

—The fortune of Hilario Borda, the president assassinated at Montevideo last year, is estimated at \$3,000,000 gold. It is curious how all the presidents of that country accumulate money!

—We hear that Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey of the London and Brazilian Bank are likely to spend a few days holiday here early in March. Mr. Harvey has been transferred from the bank in Bahia to that in Rio Grande, and will take opportunity of stopping here on the way. We prefer for them an enthusiastic welcome from their many friends here. —*Montevideo Times*.

—A decree has been issued classifying the calling of dentists as a liberal profession for the effects of the international convention of the South American congress of 1889. This, which is in accordance with the report of the technical authorities consulted, means that a dentist's diploma issued in Montevideo will be recognised in the other countries subscribing to the convention. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The *carros* are becoming more vulgar every year. The streets are better decorated and illuminated than formerly but all elegance has finally departed from the *carros*. The serpentine thrown from the balconies produce a pretty effect, but it is decidedly objectionable that these should be gathered up from the roads and pavements and thrown with handfuls of dust at the people in the streets. Still, even this is not the most dangerous, is the throwing of mud in the faces of passers-by. We think that one ought to be considered sufficient for the joys of carnival. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We fear it must be confessed that the prognostications made of an unusually early and carnival this year have only been partially realised, for on only one of the three days was there anything like general gaiety observable, or anything to distinguish it from the tawdry and vulgar festival into which it has degenerated out of late years. Carnival seems now to have become the possession of the lower classes and especially of the street boys, and its association will be hopeless, unless means are taken to organise it properly, as it is organized in European cities, and to relieve it from the excesses imparted by the vulgar and the stupid. At present, there is a great deal that might be repressed without loss to anyone and with decided gain to many. For instance, it is utterly absurd to imagine that it adds to the gaiety or enjoyment of the city, to see and hear three or four dirty, ragged street boys, with sunburned faces, muddling up and down the same square for two or three hours at a time beating empty kerosene tins. Such a thing is merely an intolerable nuisance and senseless licence which ought to be repressed, carnival or no carnival. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 24

—The celebration of carnival this year has been marked by all that is most degraded in humanity. The excesses in eating and drinking, for which carnival is made an excuse, may be considered as virtues compared with the wickedness which filled the air with obscene language and stained the streets with blood. The law forbids the throwing of water, as a savage pastime, but the law does not repress the use of knives and firearms; the law does not reach the wickedness which finds vent in obscene language and gestures and culminates in outrage and murder. If we want to find an account of the last carnival celebration we must turn to the police records. There we find how some playful wags cut the throat of a poor Italian and plundered the premises of which he was the guardian. The victim leaves wife and children—they can tell a story of carnival. Another witty fellow insults three girls in a tea-room and employs such language as causes their brother to interfere. "Fah my brother!" his stomach is ripped open with a knife and he dies—a victim of the gentle playfulness which distinguishes the carnival. Such instances of the amusement of the wicked abound. The sword-stick, the knife and the revolver—these are the symbols of our carnival. Our streets are stained with blood. The joy that filled the air with vociferations was a false joy—the joy of demons. Such a carnival! We'll have to be content with the carnival. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The subject which drew Henry George's attention to the land question is of considerable importance here, and has already attracted the attention of some of our more intelligent officials. Henry George was struck by the fact that although some forty or fifty years ago there was free land or cheap land to be had by all who wanted it in the western states, a few years later, when the population came and demanded the land, it was already in the hands of speculators, who insisted on exorbitant advances on the original prices paid, although they had done nothing to improve the land in the interval. Something of the same kind, according to the government of the Rio Negro territory, is taking place in the south of this country. Colonization is proceeding very slowly. Thus in Chubut territory only 16 leagues out of a total of 9,750 are productive. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the remainder is awaiting the application of intemperate robbers, who will only have to apply to a generous government, and comply with a few simple conditions. Not at all. The land is in the hands of speculators, who have no intention of doing anything with it, except waiting for the bona fide settler to come along. Of course free purchase cannot very well be restricted; but the government might very rightly insist with more strictness than it has done, on a certain amount of improvement being made on all land that is bought from it. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—Two more very pretty medals have just come to light. The first relates to the "Paraguay war medals" delivered with so much fuss and parade by the Borda administration. These have recently been examined in Brazil, and it is found that of the 25 gold medals only five are of precious metal, the rest being of more or less base alloy, and most of the silver medals are merely electroplate. The bronze medals alone are all genuine. These medals were contracted for by the Herrera administration, and the notorious Dr. Bryan had a finger in the pie, which is sufficient to warrant suspicion. Sr. Cuestas has ordered a strict investigation to be made, as the discredit will fall upon the republic. The other scandal refers to the electric light company. It transpires that whilst this was under the administration of the late municipality, (Dr. Bryan, President) over 1,000 lamps were supplied free of charge or more correctly at public cost to government officials, senators, deputies, and others. In the late Sr. Borda's chateau at Villa Colon, even the trees in the garden were fitted with glow lamps for which no charge was made. As well as the company could not be made to pay, and that when private persons applied for additional light, for which they were willing to pay, they were told there was "insufficient force." We need hardly say that this monstrous abuse has promptly been put a stop to under the new administration, it being one of the first rules laid down by the government that no one shall be supplied with light without payment. —*Montevideo Times*.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 100,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies.

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELotas, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK

Also on:

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 Hamb'g.
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 Hamb'g.
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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the «Direction der Discount Gesellschaft»
 in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg» in Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Cidade Nova)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Cidade Nova) (Cidade Nova)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Discount Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg
 M. A. von Kuhlmann, Hamburg
 and correspondents
 in Hamburg
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
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 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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 pondents.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc. and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Krahl-Theil,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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London and County Banking Co., L.D.—LONDON.
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 First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London

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and correspondents in Germany.

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and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. R. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

IN AN OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, No. 9, rue Laffitte

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-

ris, and branches in France

Société Générale pour l'encouragement de

l'industrie et du commerce et de

l'agriculture en France, and branches

in France.

Lazard Frères & Co.,

Paris and branches

Union Bank of London, Limited

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited

Paris Bank Limited

Lazard Frères & Co.

Henry Schroeder & Co.

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pondents

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and corres-

pondents

Direction der Discount Gesellschaft

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg

Schroeder, Gossler & Co. Hamburg

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris

L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.

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transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current

Pays interest on deposits under the following con-

ditions:

Without notice..... 2 1/2 %

With notice

3 months..... 4 %

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 And proudly I reiterate
 I am an advertiser great!

EUGENE FIELD.

From the Southern Cross Buenos Aires Jan. 28.

STEAMING FOR PLEASURE.**A CRUISE IN THE DELTA OF THE PARANA.**

For two years I had a standing invitation to go on a cruise amongst the islands of the Paraná, but it was only last Saturday that I could get away. My good friend, Mr. D. W. Lowe, editor of the *Herald*, who has always been more than kind to me and to whom, ever since I first began to scribble here in Buenos Aires, I owe many acts of warm friendship, repeated at an opportune moment his oft-given invitation, and I at last took advantage of it. I gladly joined the party which he had made up for a pleasure trip and started on last Saturday with the very pleasant anticipations. We had a glorious time; but let us not tell any tales out of school. Let us drop the personal element and talk of what I met on the voyage.

We started from the Tigre brave and early on a fine steam-launch, with its genial skipper, Mr. Alex. MacNally at the wheel, with a good stock of poisons on board, with the summer's sunshine on the waters, and the fresh sweet breeze of the river in our faces. We passed the Tigre navy yard where hundreds of men, under the guidance of conscientious and efficient Argentine officials, were already busy on slip and platform, cleaning, repairing and refitting Argentine war material. We passed the boat club where a skiff was being launched for some early bird, like ourselves, on pleasure bent. We passed the fruit wharf from whence Buenos Aires receives its peaches. We left the torpedo boats and private yachts riding calmly at anchor, and then, under a liberal steam pressure, our saucy launch put her nose into the stream and walked up the river in gallant style, slipping through the willow-laden shores and the peach tree groves fly astern by the mile.

Water and bull-rushes, and willows, with peach woods and poplars, by way of variation; water and water weeds, and fruit plantations; water and watermen in dug-outs and flat-bottom boats; water and trees—nothing more! That is what many folks had often told me of the Paraná delta. I had made minute inquiries about it, but with the poorest results. A friend from whom I once demanded a description on pain of death said that there was a great deal of water there—muddy, treacherous water that would drown you as soon as not, water swarming with alligators, frogs, toads, snakes, and voracious fish of all sizes. Was that all? No there was more. There were mosquitos—many races and breeds and crosses of mosquitos. There were black mosquitos and brown mosquitos. There were

tenor mosquitos. There were mosquitos that sang in treble, in baritone, in soprano, and in double bass. There were diurnal and nocturnal mosquitos. He had studied them all and found that the only resemblance or bond of unity between them was a thirst for human blood. And then after the mosquitos came the horse-flies, also bloody; and after the horse-flies came the *bicho colorado*; and after that came other items such as dead fish, unwashed islanders, etc., and trees, together with some sky and an odd «pulperia» of an amphibious character, where amphibious foreigners sold adulterated liquor and charged you fine prices for the same. I had my doubts about all this word painting, and I was right. There is, I find, nothing like getting your information at the fountain head. Never accept hearsay from a man who has been bitten by mosquitos. He is a prejudiced witness. The delta of the Paraná is a paradise. As far as I know, it is unique. It is a maze of work of loveliness. It is scenic beauty multiplied to infinity. But let us not go too far.

There is no knowing how many streams there are in the delta. Half of them do not figure on ordinary maps, and to explore even the principal ones it would take you weeks steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour. Where the main streams join the Plate they must be on an average a league in width, and then branching away from these are other streams, some winding like a corkscrew, some straight, some with swift currents, and all of them navigable. The depth of water varies and so do the currents. Fifty miles up from Buenos Aires you meet with stretches of river where the biggest warships could ride in safety without touching bottom, and then again, lower down, a thirty-foot steam launch will bump on the tosa if the waves are high.

As for the currents you can never be sure of them. You may go up the river having the current with you, and in coming down to Buenos Aires you may have it against you. The wind has charge of this arrangement and works it at its own sweet will. For miles inward from the Plate the currents are thus uncertain, and it takes some experience, observation and calculation to out-manoeuvre them.

The depth of water varies, too, in the different streams due to the vagaries of the wind. A lively breeze from the north blowing from early morning will cause a fall of several feet in some of the streams by the afternoon. The fall may continue for twenty-four hours and more, and then suddenly begins the «repente.» The wind changes or falls, and then back roll the waters again. If a breeze sets in from the South now and goes to work steadily the streams swell until they overlap the banks, and the current runs backward at the rate of four or five knots an hour. On Saturday when we disembarked from the launch at Mr. Lowe's island, we had to climb up a stairs for about six feet in order to reach the wharf which is flush with the shore. On leaving the same wharf on Monday morning the gunwale of the launch was more than two feet over the head of the landing stairs. That is to say, during the three days the depth of the water had varied to the extent of over five feet.

The scenery of the delta is unrivalled in its own way. The scheme of coloring is emerald and silver, with the blue of the sky to give it additional softness. The streams twist and coil round each other, and every bend, every perspective, is a new picture. You may sail or steam for hundreds of miles and find some fresh charm every ten minutes.

Here is a wide reach of water rippling and gleaming in the sunlight, with the shadow of some passing cloud skimming rapidly over the wavelets and flinging itself into the green silence of the bordering woods. In the distance is some crawling sailing boat lazily sliding down

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MANIFESTO.

A manifesto of Vice-President Manoel Victorino was published in the *Fuiz* of the 28th ult. and 1st and 2nd inst., occupying over five pages of that journal.

In view of the barbarous crimes committed during the first presidential term under martial law, says the vice-president, lawyers had asserted that the military men who held office during that term were responsible for those crimes which would not be repeated under the government of a civilian. The recent period of martial law has demonstrated, he states, that the assertion is erroneous and that martial law annuls the rights of citizens as thoroughly under the rule of a civilian as under that of a soldier.

The crime committed on November 5, he continues, was merely a pretext for martial law, whose real object was to weaken, disperse and silence the opposition, thus relieving the government of the annoyance of seeing its action watched and criticised.

Even before martial law was proclaimed, the government had begun to overawe Congress. For this reason he ceased to preside over the senate, which, under the influence of terror, voted important measures almost without discussion.

The vice-president enumerates some of the abuses committed under the cover of martial law. Private correspondence was seized and violated at the post-office. Dwellings were entered by the minions of the police and the tenants brutally insulted. An attempt was made to frighten him into running away. There was circulated a report of an intention to arrest him and Gen. Argello and Costallat. He and his friends were vilified and slandered and the press was not permitted to publish their defence. At his house, his friends were asked in the presence of his wife whether he had committed suicide.

The vice-president gives an account of his political career. He attacks President Prudente de Moraes and defends Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who, he says, was not responsible for the crimes committed under his government.

He alludes to the part which he took in political events during and after the naval revolution and in the purification of Rio Grande do Sul. He asserts that as long as the President treated him properly, he supported the government with devotion and loyalty.

Describing the state of the treasury when he took office during the President's illness in November, 1896, he says that he found there only 1,200,000 in currency and 14,000,000 in bonds, with liabilities in Brazil amounting up to the end of the year to 30,000,000, while the foreign liabilities up to the same date amounted to £1,500,000. At the treasury agency in London there was £87,000 and in the hands of the government's banker £500,000. A few days before he took office the government had clandestinely issued 20,000,000 in paper money and had sent to England 47,000 bags of coffee to be sold there for the purpose of furnishing resources for meeting its engagements. In trying to prevent the fall of exchange the government had spent 4,000,000.

The present financial situation he describes in another part of his manifesto as exceedingly gloomy. It is reported, he says, that the government contemplates the illegal issue of 50,000,000 more in paper money. If this is done, he predicts that exchange will fall to 20 per mil reis. This will increase the deficit to 200,000,000.

The political situation is, he asserts, a proof of the utter degradation of national character. In the time of the monarchy there were undoubtedly many unprincipled persons who were not ashamed to change their party for the sake of personal considerations; but now servilism has become universal and politicians do not hesitate to desert their party *en masse* for the sake of enjoying the favor of the government, so that the existence of an opposition party has become practically impossible.

The charge of complicity in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt and in the attempt to murder the President he treats as preposterous. This charge, he says, rests entirely on the evidence of a degraded creature like Decelciano Marly, with whom he had always refused to come into contact. He quotes from a speech in which he had declared that he would never take office if it came to him through violence. Besides, the whole of his career proves that he is incapable of committing or encouraging crimes.

He closes by defying the President to join him in saying:

"I swear that I have never dishonored my country."

TELEGRAPH IMBROGLIO IN ARGENTINA.

The postmaster-general has acquired the knowledge that the Argentine government has the right to fix the proportion of the tariff on international messages which is apportionable to Argentine lines.

Having come to that conclusion, he fixes that proportion at 8 cents gold per word, claiming, besides, the right of forcing all international traffic by state lines, to which he adjudges 3 1/5 cents per word. In thus acting he overrules a rule of the Berne convention, of which Argentine forms part, to the effect that the telegrams must be transmitted by the lines stipulated by the sender of telegrams. No nation nor telegraph company can divert a message from the course indicated, but our postmaster-general scoffs at international conventions. His contention is, however, destroyed by Argentine concessions, to which, we presume, he may be more amenable. The Pacific and European Telegraph Company is the latest addition to the so-called Argentine lines. The company acquired Argentine rights to establish a line from this city to our bordering line with Chile for the sole purpose of transmitting international messages. The company is deterred from doing local work, in order to avoid competition with the state lines, also established between this city and the Andes. The Pacific and European is, consequently, an essentially transit line. The postmaster-general proposes that the international traffic by that company shall be transferred to the state lines at Mendoza for transmission to and from Buenos Aires, in order that the state lines may draw 3 1/5 cents gold per word. By that simple process the postmaster-general annuls the use of the portion of the European and Pacific company's wires from this city to Mendoza, thereby cancelling the rights acquired by the company when the government conceded the right to establish those lines. There is absolutely no reason why the postmaster-general may not, with equal right, elect that the transfer shall be made in the Andes and thus compel the European and Pacific company to shut up their stations.

The same argument applies to the lines of the Central and South American companies. Both companies are, therefore, liable to be compelled to close their offices at any time that it may suit the postmaster-general, should his extraordinary contention be upheld and should the companies yield to his demands. The other telegraph companies whose lines and cables are directed to Montevideo for Atlantic traffic possess very short wires in Argentine territory. The postmaster-general is in a predicament in deciding how to tap the traffic of those lines on Argentine territory, in order to draw the 3 1/5 cents gold per word. He is, nevertheless, equal to the occasion. He proposes to establish a controlling station at Quilmes through which all international traffic must pass. He can thus control the number of words and collect his tribute accordingly. In that case, the proportion of the European traffic which belongs to the so-called Argentine cables is only 5 cents gold per word whereas the postmaster-general will have his 3 1/5 cents. He is bent upon a uniform tariff independently of distance run or arrangements made for division by cable companies. He recognizes no arrangements beyond those which he is willing to make in favor or disfavor of third parties. The international comes consequently to the fore, expecting that non-officials will meekly bow to his dangerous "little knowledge." His last step has been to exact from each of the companies an account of the number of words transmitted during the year. His next step will be to claim his 3 1/5 cents gold per word. The claim will be flatly refused and the legal incident will thus be established. We shall be surprised if that legal incident should not be the last straw that will break the postmaster-general's back, when he will be requested to withdraw into private life in a damaged condition.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

A CONTRACT was closed in New York in January for the shipment of 10,000 bicycles to Europe during the current year. This looks well for the popularity of American-made Brazilian wheelmen should make a note of this.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 8th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to 40,000, or 800 reis per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

THE manifesto of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, it must be confessed, is far from satisfactory. He is charged with complicity in a very serious crime, and it is due to himself as well as to his official position that he should meet that charge squarely and without equivocation. He denies the accusation, of course; but his denial is simply an assumption that his well-known character and record are in themselves a refutation. This, but few will admit. What everyone desires is concise and explicit proof that he had no part in nor knowledge of the conspiracy. We do not believe for a moment that he took part in this conspiracy, nor that he plotted for the President's death. But did he know that others were plotting, and if so why did he protect them by keeping silent? Deocleciano expressly states that he talked with the Vice-President about it, but the latter sneers at the idea that he could have had any intercourse with such a man as Deocleciano. This is not enough. Is it true that Deocleciano conferred with the Vice-President about the plot, and if so, why did not the latter expose the conspiracy? In failing to do so he has clearly made himself an accomplice. Deputy Glycerio has confessed that he knew of the plot, and asserts that he sent an anonymous letter to one of the President's friends to give him warning. But he failed somehow to mention in that letter the names of the conspirators. Such a warning might have been designed to frighten the President and thus force him to resign. And, if Deputy Glycerio, the chief of the party, was informed of the plot, in which Senator João Cordeiro, Deputy Barbosa Lima, ex-Deputy Alcindo Guanabara and others were also concerned, why may we not conclude that the Vice-President also knew of it? His letter to a friend in London shows that he expected soon to assume the presidency, and his relationship with the President at that time was far from friendly. In his manifesto, he devotes his attention chiefly to a denunciation of the President and his advisers, to an exposé of the blunders and weaknesses of the government. This may all be true, but it proves more than he intends; it shows his animus against his chief and his resentment on account of the reversal of some of the projects initiated during his temporary occupancy of the presidency. In our opinion, this is a fatal mistake. The differences between the President and Vice-President over administrative measures are, perhaps, legitimate subjects for public discussion, but they can hardly be brought forward now to prove

that the latter had no knowledge of the conspiracy against the President's life. If Vice-President Manoel Victorino wishes to clear himself of a very grave charge and to justify the confidence which his many friends are placing in him, he will at once resign his high office, with all its immunities, and then present himself in court to demand a thorough investigation of his conduct. Clearing himself in this way, he will stand immeasurably higher in the estimation of his countrymen than he ever can by pursuing his present policy.

THE MOGYANA QUESTION

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March 1898.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Sir,—In your issue of 1st instant, no doubt many of your readers as well as myself were surprised at the adoption by you in a leading article, of the extraordinary opinions of the *Financial News* of London, as to the sacred nature of English capital when threatened with competition, and the astounding assurance of a merely Brazilian company in projecting a line of railway outside the privileged zone of an English line.

It is for the Mogyana Company and not for me, to make the apology of the projected extension according to the showing of the São Paulo Railway Co., however, it is evident the Mogyana Co. have the right to make it if they wish to, and if they can. Therefore, because they are a Brazilian company, the *Financial News* and you think they should be prevented. Although, unfortunately, many of those who have most profited by their connexion with Brazil, are not at the present moment friendly to Brazilian enterprises, some may be left who are not only grateful for the past but hopeful for the future, and who have knowledge enough to entrust their interests to Brazilian directors, as readily as to some English.

Finally, and this is the object of my addressing you, I may say that it is not the habit of the London and Brazilian Bank to lend itself to operations destined to rob the company of the "rob the English line" or even to "infringe or evasion" of contracts, and I ask you to withdraw these expressions.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. MACKENZIE,
Manager.

We must confess ourselves more than surprised at the contents of the foregoing letter. Our readers will easily recall the circumstance that we held exactly the same opinions in 1892, when the Santos extension of the Mogyana line first came up for discussion, that were expressed in our last issue. Then the prime object was to get a second line through in the shortest time possible in order to relieve the blockade on the São Paulo line. We believed then that the best plan was to assist the English company to duplicate its line, and this could only be done by giving good security for the safety and profitability of the investment. To promote competition would be to defeat the duplication of the line, and this would greatly prejudice the interests of the whole state.

As for the assertion that we have adopted the "extraordinary opinions of the *Financial News*," it won't bear discussion. We reproduced the articles appearing in that paper, which included the correspondence on both sides, and we did it simply to give our readers all the information at our disposal. In doing this we no more adopt the opinions of the *Financial News* than we do those of Messrs. Fry, Miers & Co. Our opinions were frankly stated in an editorial on the subject, and there is not one word in that editorial which warrants the conclusion that we are actuated by hostility to the Mogyana as a Brazilian company, nor that we are unfriendly to Brazilian enterprises. We might expect such charges from the *Paiz*, but surely not from the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank. The fact is, we should take exactly the same position were the Mogyana owned by Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Germans. We consider that the São Paulo company is spending a very large sum of money on the duplication of its lines, and this on certain guarantees. The state of São Paulo will be greatly benefitted by this expenditure, and its duty, in our humble opinion, is to protect that investment to the fullest extent, not only according to the letter of the contract, but also in its spirit.

And now, with reference to the personal feature of our correspondent's letter, nothing could be further from our intention than that of charging the London and Brazilian Bank with improper motives in promoting the Mogyana loan in London. We have made no accusations of that character, and we have, therefore, nothing to retract. We are convinced that the directors of the bank were fully satisfied as to the legality of the transaction, for it was duly authorized by a federal concession, and also that it was a sound business. As for the phrases used by us to characterize the Mogyana scheme, not the financial negotiation in London, we are not particular as to what words are used as long as they express our meaning. We used the word "rob" in the commonly expressed sense of "deprive" "take from," and not in the sense of criminal theft. We did not mean that the Mogyana people would forcibly enter a São Paulo railway warehouse and carry off its goods, but we did mean that they were seeking to take away from that company a part of the traffic which it now enjoys.

As for the matter in dispute between the two companies, on which the public is sure to have two opinions, we will now invite attention to the following communications.

A CORRECTION.

Yesterday afternoon we were favored with a telegram from Mr. William Speers, superintendent of the São Paulo railway, correcting a statement in our last issue to the effect that the projected Mogyana line to Santos avoided the privileged zone of the São Paulo line by curving outward far enough to pass around it. We have not seen the Mogyana surveys, but there was some assertion to the effect that this would be the route when the question was up for discussion in 1892. As the Mogyana party asserts that the privileged zone of the São Paulo line is respected, we accepted the statement, and then adopted the only possible alternative—that of an outward curve to avoid the privileged zone. It now appears, according to Mr. Speers' telegram, that the Mogyana Company has not even tried to keep outside the São Paulo zone. The telegram, however, will best explain this fact:

S. Paulo, 7th March.

Lamoureux, Rio.

My attention has been called to that part of your leader on Mogyana projected extension Resaca to Santos where it is stated, Mogyana company proposes to construct competing line to Santos curving outward far enough to avoid the privileged zone. This is not correct. The route laid out for the proposed Mogyana extension, commencing at the Jundiahy end, runs for fifteen kilometres through our zone. Then it leaves it for a distance of about twenty kilometres, and re-entering continues within the São Paulo railway privileged zone the remaining distance of about one hundred and four kilometres to Santos. May I ask you to kindly have correction made in your next issue.—Speers.

THE MOGYANA CO. AND THE S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir,—I have perused with much attention the able leading article in your last number on the subject of the proposed extension of the Mogyana line to Santos.

Will you allow me, as one who happens to be interested in the matter, to correct a mistaken impression which you seem to be under on an important point?

After some preliminary observations, with which all foreign investors of capital in this country must cordially agree, you go on to say: "Now what is the Mogyana Company proposing to do? It is to start from one of its stations a short distance from its junction with the Paulista, and beyond the terminal point of the English line, and to build a competing line to Santos curving outward far enough to avoid the privileged zone."

Now it is just this very point of the "curving outward" that is the turning point of the whole dispute. To "curve outward far enough to avoid the privileged zone" is just what the Mogyana does not intend to do.

The Mogyana company is undoubtedly entitled by the concession granted it under decree 977, August 23rd, 1892, to extend its line from Resaca to Santos, but is bound by the same to respect the rights of other existing railways.

The zone rights of the São Paulo Railway Company are clearly defined in the concession granted them under date April 26th, 1896, and

still more precisely by clause VI of the renewed contract of 17th July, 1895, in which it is plainly laid down that other railways may be constructed to Santos, so long as they do not run within the zone in the same direction as the S. Paulo Railway's existing line; (*desde que não percorram a zona da S. Paulo Railway na mesma direção da sua linha actual*.)

The Mogyana projected line starts, it is true—as stated with a great flourish of trumpets by their agents—at a point "far outside the S. Paulo Company's zone"; but that is because the point of departure referred to is beyond the S. Paulo Railway Company's terminal station of Jundiahy.

As soon as it is physically possible, namely, as soon as the new Mogyana line arrives abreast of Jundiahy, it enters the S. Paulo Railway's privileged zone, and, once in it, never leaves it, or forsakes it, till it gets to Santos, except once for a few kilometres, when forced out by the difficulties of the ground, and the necessity for turning to engineering account the valley of the Atibaia; and it runs, and continues to run, draining the same district, in the same direction, and as nearly parallel to the S. Paulo Railway line—always within the S. Paulo Railway's privileged zone—as the character of the physical obstacles to be overcome will permit.

The project, in short, amounts to a duplication of the S. Paulo Company's entire line from the interior to Santos, within their zone, and carried out by an opposition company, and I trust the S. Paulo Railway Company will oppose it as an opponent the entry of a brawler into his house.

The project is just what you describe it as being, namely, one designed to rob the S. Paulo Railway of as much of its traffic as possible; and it seems to me an indication of considerable "nerve" on the part of the Mogyana's directors that they should venture into the London market, and invite English capitalists to subscribe the sum of one and a half millions of pounds—if they cannot find a penny at home—to be used as funds to enable them to make war on an English enterprise in which some six million pounds of English capital are already engaged.

Another point. Have shareholders in the Paulista company considered what will be the effect on their profits of the projected enterprise? There are, I think, signs that they have! Perhaps I should rather ask whether the gentlemen who represent them in London in the negotiation understood to be now going on for the transfer of their line to English investors, have made it plain to those interested, or about to become interested, that the revenue returns of past years can furnish no reliable base for calculating the probable revenue of the future, unless a large margin be allowed for the diminution of traffic which will be caused by the completion of this Mogyana scheme, and the reduction of income which will unalloyedly follow.

Let me also call your attention to the fact that the Mogyana projected line, starting from Resaca, at once enters the Paulista company's privileged zone; and continues in it up to the point at which it invades the S. Paulo Railway zone. When the line is completed its first effect will be to take from the Paulista company the whole of the traffic of the Mogyana system, which now passes on to the Paulista Railway at Campinas.

The foregoing statements cannot be candidly disputed, as the route to be taken by the new line is perfectly well known, and the zone question is one of fact and not of opinion.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANGLO-PAULISTA.

5th March, 1898.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 227 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of January.

—There were 4,485 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the past month.

—It is now reported that Julio de Castilhos will not go away from Rio Grande do Sul.

—On the 12th ult. an American squadron from Montevideo via Bahia arrived at Pará.

—The opposition party in Maranhão resolved not to go to the polls, and accused the government with violence.

—In Pernambuco on the 3rd inst., anniversary of the murder of Dr. José Maria, a large number of persons visited his grave.

—On the 1st inst. a son of Dr. Paulino Werneck, two years of age, was killed by a fall from the window of his house at Petropolis.

—An Italian in Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, is said to have found hidden in a kettle in the house in which he was residing the sum of 165,000 in gold.

—It is announced that Dr. James M. Ayers, who was United States consul at Pará during President Harrison's administration, has been appointed to the consular post at Rosario, Argentina.

—It is stated that the 28th battalion of infantry, stationed at S. João del Rei, has not received pay for over two months. What is the use of having soldiers if you can't pay them?

—There were three murderous assaults in São Paulo on the 27th ult., all committed by Italians, and all with grave consequences. One man was shot dead for seducing his cousin, the father being the avenging party, and the other two were fatally stabbed on account of petty quarrels.

Gov. Borges de Mellores has sent 100 soldiers to a place called Quatro Leguas, between Santa Cruz and Soledade, for the purpose, it is stated, of attacking a band of bandits.

On the evening of the 28th ult., a well-known planter from S. Simão was robbed of 30,000 while standing at the door of the Apollo theatre, São Paulo. Why will people carry about such large sums of money in their pockets?

On the 26th ult. a boy of 14 years, who was employed in a São Paulo butcher-shop, fell into a rage because a young man of 22 years told him to hurry up, and as he lay on the first impulse seized a knife and plunged it into the breast of the other. The wounded man will probably die, and the boy will get only a few years imprisonment, even if he gets that.

Letters of the 21st ult., published in the São Paulo papers, confess that yellow fever has broken out at S. Carlos do Pinhal. Many residents were panic-stricken and were moving away. A letter to the Italian paper *Panfillo*, written two or three days later, says that Dr. Sanarelli had inoculated 19 yellow fever patients up to that time, of which three died and 16 were saved. This is certainly a good result, if the cases were genuine. It would seem, however, that Dr. Sanarelli is keeping his work from public notice as much as possible.

São Paulo is getting a very unsavory reputation for criminal practices. On the evening (9 p.m.) of the 27th ult., the residence of Mr. Joseph W. Mee, in Rua Hamble, was broken into by four Italians during his absence and robbed of a considerable sum in cash and documents. A servant had been left in charge, but the thieves tied her and threatened her with knives and pistols to prevent her giving an alarm. They then broke into Mr. Mee's safe, from which they took 4,000 in cash, which he had taken home because of going to Santos Monday morning to pay duties, various articles of jewellery and some valuable documents, a total loss of ten to twelve thousand milreis. The police authorities have taken steps to secure the thieves and have arrested two or three persons on suspicion.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES

Know ye the land where the yppress and myrtle
Are emblem of deeds that are done in their clime.
Where the rage of the wildcat is the love of the little,
Now well into sorrow now maddest to crime?
Know ye the land of the cedar and vine.

Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky
In colour though varied in beauty may vie;
Where the virgins are soft as the rosy cheeked twin,
And all save the spirit of man is divine?

Comparisons are odious—international comparisons especially so; but, like many other odious things, international comparisons insist on intruding themselves on our notice.

Living in S. Paulo, where so many nationalities coexist, each with its distinctly characteristic flavor like the ingredients of a badly-made salad, one is obliged in a manner to consider them, both singly and in their relations to one another.

Looking at the subject in this way, and taking each nation, or segment, as a separate whole, I would venture, greatly daring, to give it as my impression that:

The Syrians are the laziest,
The British the dullest,
The Germans the fattest,
The Americans the most chauvinistic,
The Portuguese the least civilized,
The Brazilians the most conceited,
The Italians the best looking, and most murderous, of the clan which compose the population of this progressive and law-despising city.

I remember hearing an old man say, speaking of life in the British Isles: "If ever you read in the papers of a row characterised by more than ordinary brutality, and originating in a trifling matter, be sure that one of the combatants will be named 'Figgerty' and the other 'Fogarty'." So in S. Paulo, if there be a vile, dastardly, and wholly inexcusable murder committed, you may take it for granted that if the hero's name—for here murderers rank as heroes—be not Giovanni Cavacchini, it will be Giuseppe Paccione.

Do you remember my writing you a few weeks back on the crying necessity for the addition of a gallows and a whip to the machinery of justice in this country? Let me now show you, by recalling something of what has happened in the meantime, how murder is brought to our own doors in this city, admittedly the most prosperous and *fulvora* of the Union. Since the 24th January then, the Italian boy of ten, or so, who delivered, and still delivers, a daily newspaper at my dwelling-place, has killed a youthful companion with a brick. A few hundred yards from where I live, an Italian carter stubbed another with intent to murder, but was unlucky, the point of his knife being turned by his victim's ribs. The next case on the list I, myself, happened to witness from a window. An Italian laborer, *opponor* of some trifling dispute about a water tin, killed a Spaniard with a downward stab in the neck, dropping him in his tracks. Two or three days afterwards, about three hundred yards, or so, from the same spot, and right in the heart of the city, a young man, supposed to be a German, was found lying dead, with a shot in his forehead and a stab in his stomach. Here I skip a few murders, chiefly in the Itaz and Mococa, as, there, people don't object to that kind of thing, regarding it as merely a source of

agreeable, if momentary excitement. To proceed. A day or two after the murder of the young German, and only a very few yards from the spot where he fell, an Italian, on being asked for payment of an account, settled it in full with a revolver shot in the month of his creditor, who staggered a yard or two, and fell dead. The murderer, on being searched by the police, was found to be armed with a Smith and Wesson revolver, and an unsheathed dagger-knife which he carried in his waistband. Then an Italian boy in the "Kapiara" market, aged 14, having a dispute with a carter as to where some meat should be placed in his master's shop, arranged matters by killing the carter with a butcher's knife, which he thrust into his stomach. These are only a few of the murders, and stabbing matches, which have taken place here since I wrote you on 20th January—six weeks ago. A reference to the newspaper reports will show that the culprits in all, or nearly all, the above cases were of Italian nationality.

Such is S. Paulo of to-day. I am not aware that, in proportion to its size, it is any worse than many other places in the republic; but there are those who remember the time, not very many years ago, when murder and robbery were unknown in it. To what influences is the change to be ascribed? Must not the answer be, firstly, to unbridled, or insufficiently fiscalised, Italian immigration? What guarantee have we that contractors, pledged under a penalty to supply, within a given time, large numbers of able-bodied men, will be any firmer in refusing bad characters than the late veterinary at the Matadouro was in rejecting *carne lubricabosa*? How do we know but that they are flooding us with what a sailor would call "the rakings of Hell, Hull, and Newgate"? There is plenty of evidence for the affirmative view of such a proposition; what can be added for the negative?

But all the blame is not to be laid on the Italians. The history of their land supplies some excuse, though no justification, for their well-known views on killing. The bulk of the Italians we have among us are decent, respectful, hard-working fellows, builders of houses, road-makers, lusty wielders of pick and shovel, keen traders, and fair dealers according to their lights. We should be badly off without them, for, as the *Estado de S. Paulo* tells us, "the Brazilian will not work."

Nor can the police be fairly saddled with the responsibility. They show all proper pluck in seizing the stabbers and shooters after the event, and haling them off to a "quod." There their duty ends; and that of the law in its penal character begins; and it is just in the weak, the partial, the vacillating action of the Brazilian law that the trouble has its root. Its punishments are too light; its action is too tardy.

Under its influence things are phidly going from bad to worse. The slightest quarrel serves an excuse for murder; and it is evident the smell of blood in the air is exciting a class of human tigers who kill for killing's sake. Probably the police authorities in such places as Naples and Genoa, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, find it very convenient to get rid of their cutthroats by exporting them to Brazil!

As for the remedies, they are simple, were there the will to apply them. First, prevention by rigid and universal disarmament, beginning with the class which supplies the greatest number of these bad citizens. Second, cure by the gallows and the whip; to be applied as readily, where he deserves it, to the neck, or the shoulders, of the most illustrious doctor, as to those of the lowest riff-raff in the town. But this will never be. The Brazilian has not the moral fibre for it. He can be spasmodically cruel and arbitrary, but not coldly just and unsparring. He comes in with his "questions of honor," and his "circumstances attenuantes." He must have a little murderous latitude to veer and haul upon. If he erred a gallows, how can he tell but his own might be the first neck to be presented to it? Some friend, some day, calls him a son of a gun. Agonised by the insult, he whips out his razor, and cuts the friend's jugular. Allowance is made for his outraged feelings, for the fact that his family is *distintissima*, for half a dozen things which an English judge would consider had "nothing to do with the case," and if brought to trial at all, he is absolved, if not congratulated, by a sympathising jury. That is his idea of justice.

I mean to make a few more remarks on this sanguinary subject next week, when I confidently expect to have a new and attractive assortment of murders to offer you.

NICODIMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, March 3.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is said that the decisions on the proposals for leasing various northern roads will be announced this week.

It is stated that on Saturday the Villa Isabel railway was transferred to Messrs. Wills, Schmitz & Co. The price mentioned is 2,000,000.

It is announced that the minister of industry has resolved to accept the proposal of Alfredo Novis for the lease of the Itararé railway in Ceará.

A telegram of the 4th inst. from S. Paulo says that there has been a fall in the shares of the Porto Alegre Co., on account of the reported failure of the negotiations in London for the sale of the railway.

It is expected that all the electric trams of the Jardim Botânico line will soon be running, the machinery being nearly ready. At present only the Laranjeiras and part of the Catete sections are in use.

There are 14,000 miles of electric tramway in the United States, as against a poor 80 miles in the United Kingdom. That is a comparison which gives a bad impression of British enterprise. Most of the street-car companies in New York and Brooklyn are run on the overhead wire system, with the result that there is an amazing network of ropes at the junctions and corners of streets. We are glad to learn from the *New York Tribune* that underground electric systems are gradually superseding the cables. The Metropolitan Traction Company finds the underground wire a more satisfactory motive power than the cable, and other companies are following suit. There can be no question about the aesthetic advantage of hiding the wires.—*Financial News*.

SHIPPING NOTES

The American cruiser *Wilmington* is expected here.

A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that quarantine on Brazilian arrivals has been terminated.

The *Jornal do Brazil* says that the steamer *Comandante Freitas*, formerly the *Itapera*, recently purchased by the government, is already undergoing repairs whose cost is estimated at 70,000.

M. M. S. Flora the new flagship on this station, entered port yesterday, firing and receiving the usual salute. We have previously given a description of her. She is of a larger type of vessel than has hitherto been stationed here. Commodore Noronck is still the commanding officer of the station.—*Montevideo Times*.

LOCAL NOTES

The mass on Friday for Col. Moreira Cesar was attended chiefly by military men.

It is stated that the fort of Santa Cruz, which requires water for 1,000 persons, receives barely enough for 500.

Vice-President Manoel Vitorino's manifest is attracting much attention and some severe criticisms have been published.

It is now said that Dr. Campos Salles will take a trip to Europe. If he wishes to escape the schemes of the Jacobins, he should go at once.

The Spanish minister, D. José Laberia left on Madrid on the 2nd inst., leaving his 2nd secretary D. Luis Pastor y Mora in charge of the legation.

On last Wednesday the supreme court decided unfavorably to the Duke of Saxe the suit brought by his attorney to recover possession of Leopoldina palace.

Owing to the closing of the post-office on the 1st inst., at 4 p. m., we were unable to send our papers. The post-office ought to provide some means for the dispatch of mails on holidays.

Quite a number of applications have been made for habeas corpus for the six exiles at Fernando Noronha. Among the lawyers who have filed such applications is Senator Ray Barbosa.

Among recent deaths from yellow fever we must do note that of M. Léon Courty, chancellor of the French consulate in this capital. He had been recently appointed consul at Pará.

The supreme court at its sitting on Saturday decided that the Fernando de Noronha exiles, in whose behalf application had been made for a writ of habeas corpus, must be brought before it on the 26th of this month.

It has lately been decided by a court of this city that a private letter containing injurious statements against another, is libel. It seems to us that the said statements must be made public before it can be considered a libel.

The increase in fever mortality and the malignant character of the disease this year, should be a warning to our readers, especially recent arrivals, to be on their guard. Temperate habits and an avoidance of long exposure to the sun should be observed.

Judge Raja Gabaglia has ordered the release of Joaquim Freire and Fortunato de Mellores; but, as the order has not been executed, application has been made to the supreme council of the court of appeals, which will take action on the case to-morrow.

The Belgian minister, Count van den Steen, expects to leave for Europe this month, and will leave Count d'Ursel in charge. The new chargé is a grandson of Count d'Ursel who was minister to Brazil many years ago and wrote an interesting book on the country.

On Thursday evening last, Mr. James Smith, commercial traveller for Chisholm & Law, of Glasgow, died at the Strangers' Hospital of yellow fever. Mr. Smith has been a periodical visitor to Rio for some years and had many warm personal friends among business men. He was buried at Gamboa on the 4th inst.

The assertion that the government under the cover of martial law, had caused private correspondence to be seized at the post-office proves to be true. In this respect, as his friends are now obliged to acknowledge, it imitated the despotic government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The *Jornal do Commercio* closed its subscription on the 28th ult. for the purchase of a residence for the family of Marshal Bittencourt. The total subscribed was 31,498\$840, to which the subscriptions promoted by the *Debate* and the *Estado de S. Paulo* are to be added, making a grand total of 75,605\$840.

It was understood when the old exhibition building in Largo da Lapa was sold that the buyer would remove it at once. He has taken off the corrugated iron roof, and has removed the windows and some other material, but the principal part of the skeleton is still there. Are we to have the eye-sockets left there for the rest of the year?

Travellers sometimes find the pavements of this city in very good condition, and not a few of our blindest residents believe it. But the truth is that while the Ovidor, Gonçalves Dias, Catete, and a few other streets are kept in good condition, the back and side streets are wretchedly out of repair and are a disgrace to the city.

Parents who desire to send their children to a good day school will do well to visit the Methodist school at No. 2, Rua Barão d'Imbuhy, Botafogo, and inquire what Miss Glenn can do for them. She is an experienced teacher, and the school is in a good, quiet locality. We have no doubt that this school is just what many parents are looking for.

On Friday another *Zeis* scribeholder tried "practise hand on the Yeres, after having expressed his mature opinion on the state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Well, we don't mind if it amuses the children. Telling falsehoods and displaying ignorant prejudice, is rather poor journalism, but no one expects anything better of the *Zeis*.

It has been thought necessary to explain that Senator Ray Barbosa, in applying for habeas corpus for the Fernando de Noronha exiles, was not actuated by a spirit of opposition to the government. One of the great misfortunes of the country at the present time is that a man cannot display independence in his action without being suspected of improper motives.

The abuses recently committed under martial law are apparently inviting the salutary effect of arising as an object lesson for the formalists, who may now perhaps be able to understand, though they have not suffered a tenth part of what they caused their adversaries to suffer, that humane and liberal principles are better for all classes of people than barbarity and despotism.

It is with regret that we note the death in the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, Sunday last, of Mr. Charles W. McCarthy. The latter came here from the United States about six weeks ago and on the 28th ult. was removed to the hospital suffering from intermittent fever which caused his death. He was 28 years of age, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., where his father, a well known physician, and family now reside. The internment took place in the San Francisco Nwrier cemetery.

The *South American Journal* says: "We much regret to record the death of Mr. Alfred Walker, who arrived in this country only a short time ago as representative of the *Review of the River Plate*. This event was caused by an attack of pleurisy, which ended fatally on Monday last. Mr. Walker was an Australian by birth, but had resided for some years in various parts of South America, and we understand had property in Brazil. He seemed to be an intelligent and energetic young man, and was confident of doing good work for the paper he represented. It is very sad to hear of his dying in the midst of his hopes, and alone in this great city." Mr. Walker was for a time employed in the office of this paper, while he was awaiting official action in regard to the settlement of the Australians in Paraná. He was greatly liked for his many good qualities.

DEATH.

HAMPSTIRE.—On the 26th ult., at Villa Jaguá, Campos do Jordão, of consumption, in his 22nd year, WILLIAM HENRY (Willie), eldest son of Harold Joseph and Wilhelmine Elise Marie Hampshire.

MISS ELLEN THOMPSON.

In recording the death of Miss Ellen Thompson, one of the nursing staff at the Strangers' Hospital, on the morning of the 4th inst., we can but faintly express the surprise and profound regret which it has caused in our small community. On Monday, the 28th ult., beyond a slight feeling of fatigue, she was well and was on duty. The next morning she felt ill, but thought it nothing more than an attack of influenza. She was at once placed under the physician's care, who lost no time in beginning the usual treatment for yellow fever. On Wednesday the disease proved to be yellow fever of a serious type and anuria immediately followed. The best medical talent was called in, but without avail, her death occurring Friday morning. She was buried the same evening in Gamboa cemetery, the burial being attended by a large number of friends.

A. H. Thompson, actg. Accountant.

Normande.....	Portland	31 Jan.
Occident.....	Aulwerp	7 Feb.
Prince Albert.....	Cardiff	—
Pass of Brander.....	Aulwerp	—
Philadelphia.....	Leith	—
Kady.....	Pennacola	4 Jan.
R. L. T.....	Blyth	15 Jan.
Ramona.....	Swansea	8 Feb.
Rest.....	Hamburg	—
Syria.....	At Barladus	—
Seven (sfr).....	Baltimore	—
Schwanden.....	Hamburg	—
Sterling.....	Cardiff	—
St. Lucie.....	New York	28 Jan.
Thomas Edward.....	Liverpool	4 Feb.
Therla.....	Leith	—
Tavero.....	Quito	—
Wilhelm Lblon.....	Pennacola	—
Z. Ring.....	Ship Island	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Feb. 28	Nagy Lajos Aust.	Trieste 28 ds.	Rombarer & Co.
28	Uto Nor.	Rosario 9 ds.	To order.
28	Mackeyne Blg.	Santos 20 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
28	Maize Ger.	do 21 ds.	Hermann Stull & Co.
Mar 1	Oropesa Br.	Liverpool 19 ds.	Wilson Sots & Co.
1	Therla Br.	Valparaiso 13 ds.	do
1	Glasgow Br.	Cardiff 27 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
1	Mercutio Arg.	Montevideo 6 ds.	J. de Souza & Co.
2	Attilio Ital.	Genoa 4 ds.	América & Co.
2	Zanzibar Br.	Cardiff 28 ds.	Central Railway
2	Revolution Br.	do 24 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
2	Atchana Br.	Southernport 18 ds.	Wilson Sots & Co.
2	La Plata Fr.	River Plate 15 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
2	Vilna Arg.	Buenos Aires 8 ds.	Campanero & Co.
3	Flaxman Br.	Southernport 21 ds.	Royal Mail.
3	Chandchoy Br.	Glasgow 24 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
3	Magdala Br.	Newport 25 ds.	Leopoldina R.R.
3	Johanna Ger.	Middlesboro 31 ds.	Lago Impos.
3	Caravellas Fr.	Ilave 24 ds.	Norddeutsche Co.
4	Amazonas Ger.	Hamburg 21 ds.	Chargours Reunis.
4	Manilla Ital.	Genoa 24 ds.	Edw. Johnston & Co.
4	Destero Ger.	Santos 17 ds.	Florida & DeVincenzi.
4	Ruman Prince Br.	do 20 ds.	Edw. Johnston & Co.
5	Pennarth Br.	Cardiff 24 ds.	Omyie Davidson & Co.
5	Provence Fr.	Marselles 23 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
5	Città di Genova Ital.	Genoa 20 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
6	Elbro Br.	Southernport 16 ds.	La Velve.
6	Mogambique Port.	River Plate 15 ds.	Royal Mail.
		Santos 18 ds.	V. W. Guimarães & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Feb. 28	Others Blg.	New York*	Coffee.
28	Cordillere Fr.	River Plate.	Sundries.
Mar. 1	Iberia Br.	Liverpool*	do
1	Muniz Ger.	Breuca*	do
1	Somerhill Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.
2	Oropesa Br.	Valparaiso*	Sundries.
2	Citra Ger.	Santos.	do
3	La Plata Fr.	Bordeaux*	Coffee.
3	Mackeyne Blg.	New Orleans.	Same cargo.
3	Atchana Br.	Vancouver.	Ballast.
3	Cito Nor.	Buenos Aires.	Sundries.
4	La Plata Fr.	Paraguaya.	do
4	Attilio Ital.	Buenos Aires.	do
4	Polana Br.	do	Ballast.
4	Arlington Br.	Montevideo.	do
4	Vilna Arg.	Paraguaya.	Sundries.
5	Johanna Ger.	Santos.	do
5	Nagy Lajos Aust.	do	Sundries.
5	Flaxman Br.	Hamburg*	do
5	Destero Ger.	Genoa*	do
6	Manilla Ital.	New York.	Coffee.
6	Ruman Prince Br.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
6	Mogambique Port.	River Plate.	do
6	Provence Fr.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.
6	Straits of Dover Br.	Santos.	Sundries.
6	Caravellas Fr.	do	do
6	Città di Genova Ital.	do	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

March 6th, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
Ing R. P. Pettigiew.	851	Dec.	Portland.	F. L. Petritz
Ing Josephine.	870	Feb.	Baltimore.	John L. Bisset
Ing Edu. Phunney.	657	—	Rosario.	J. de Souza & Co.
Ing Elmfranda.	661	—	New York.	Petritz Solimão & Co.
Ing Amy.	661	—	Baltimore.	Levinger & Co.
Ing Rose Innes.	290	Mar.	New York.	Levinger & Co.
<i>Argentine</i>				
Ing M. R. Tower.	589	Feb.	Rosario.	G. Gudgeon & Co.
<i>Russian</i>				
sp Macedon.	1453	Jan.	Saline Pass.	To order.
sp Rimbleton.	1109	—	Rangoon.	John Moore & Co
sp Sladacoon.	1011	—	Newport News.	E. I. Petrolo
sp Amersbach.	801	—	Batavia.	Empire Industrial
sp Boudleer.	1821	—	Bangkok.	H. Stoltz & Co
sp Canada.	2137	Feb.	Sofolk.	Gas Co
sp Mercury Glen.	1013	—	Bangkok.	John Moore & Co
sp Arbus.	289	—	Pennacola.	Empire Industrial
sp R. S. Bessard.	1203	—	New York.	To order.
sp Amersbach.	1083	—	Cardiff.	To order.
sp Monrovia.	1149	—	Pennacola.	To order.
sp Avea.	1403	—	Cardiff.	Brazilian Coal Co
sp Isle of Brim.	889	—	Hull.	R. W. & Co
sp Hattie May.	149	Mar.	Hull.	Norton, Megaw & Co
sp Floa.	289	—	John.	Petritz Solimão & Co
sp J. C. Garmen Jr.	539	—	New York.	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
sp N. B. Morris.	692	—	New York.	To order.
sp Zolok.	539	—	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & Co
sp New City.	1093	—	Cardiff.	Wilson Sots & Co
sp John Roberts.	197	—	Group.	L. A. Magalhães & Co.
<i>German</i>				
sp Plonier.	1191	Feb.	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & Co.
<i>Italian</i>				
sp Zefiro.	646	Mar.	Marseilles.	A. Avenier & Co.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
sp Anstrah.	1298	Feb.	Glasgow.	B. Rodrigues & Co.
sp Faenler.	699	—	Pennacola.	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
sp Ad. Tiedemann.	1134	—	Pennacola.	To order.
sp Crown Prince.	999	—	Cardiff.	Brazilian Coal Co
sp Fritz Reuter.	1478	Mar.	Pennacola.	To order.
<i>Portuguese</i>				
sp Berlio.	710	Feb.	Valencia.	Monteiro Junior & Co.
sp Violeta.	659	—	Oporto.	Veiga Pinto & Co.
<i>Russian</i>				
sp Lelwija.	438	Feb.	London.	Orloff, Silva & Co.
sp Fritz Gornik.	341	—	London.	Hume & Co.
sp Australia.	993	Mar.	Pennacola.	To order.
<i>Swedish</i>				
sp Rhea.	891	Feb.	Cardiff.	Brazilian Coal Co

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- March 7th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apdule).....	820,000—	821,000
102,645,000	Bonds of 1895.....	770,000—	771,000
124,555,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	1,000,000—	1,002,000
11,884,000	Gold Loan, 1895, 5%.....		
24,679,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....		
18,250,000	do do 1890, 4%.....		
17,590,000	State of Espirito Santo.....		
10,030,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....		
17,500,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....		
24,327,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....	148,000—	150,000
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	5,000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	5,000— Jan. 98
24,000,000	Constructo.....	200	3,200— Jan. 98
16,000,000	Credito Move.....	200	2,000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6,000— Jan. 98
3,500,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3,000— Jan. 98
17,012,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	9,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Republ. do Brazil.....	200	6,000— Jan. 98
	Rural e Hypotheclar.....	200	4,000— Jan. 98
	do 2nd series.....	100	4,500— Jan. 98
Capital		Railways	
3,500,000\$	Caravellas a Aymores.....	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—
16,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—
	do 2nd series.....	100	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Iguaçu.....	200	—
	do 2nd series.....	100	—
42,000,000	Viação Ferrea Sapicaldy.....	200	—
Capital		Tramways	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 98
12,000,000	S. Christovao.....	200	— Jan. 98
Capital		Mills	
10,000,000\$	Alfama.....	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 98
2,000,000	Carnaúba.....	200	10,000— Jan. 98
6,000,000	Companha Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 98
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	30,000— Jan. 98
1,400,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10,000— Feb. 98
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	9,000— Feb. 98
2,000,000	Petropolisana.....	200	8,000— Mar. 98
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— Jan. 98
300,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	— Jan. 98

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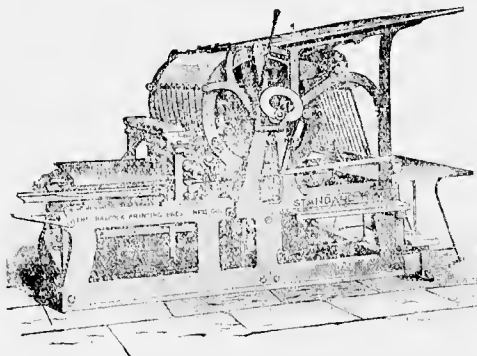
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been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
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